FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 11, 1854. [NO. 1958.]

(Concluded from fourth Page.)

artillery; the distinction between the two arms is merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the service demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the reorganization and gradual increase of the Navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles, which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact, that besides the 2000 miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the U. S. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and shipbuilders of the U. States, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be seriously felt. The inconvenience may perhaps be met in part by due regulation for the introduction into our merchant ships of indented apprentices, which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must, to so great an extent, depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the resources of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the *transportation of persons by railway*, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress. The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including $133,483 of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to $8,710,907. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to $6,955,586; exhibiting an expenditure over income of $1,755,321, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of $361,756. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was $970,399. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by $495,074. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year 11,070,935 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 8,190,017 acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is 7,035,735, and the amount received therefor $9,285,533. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of 23,000,000 of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about 6,000,000 acres; and the sales during the first two quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly 4,000,000 of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history, the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realised for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of 30,000,000 of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than 5,000 miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly 20,000,000 of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the U. S., stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realised from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only 17,000 miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century;—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided, by the cooperation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the U. S. and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than $150,000,000. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interests of this character, can hardly be overestimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law," but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the U. S. requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 4, 1854.

VALUABLE NEGRO SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the 30th of December, at Floral College, the negroes belonging to the late Sallie McLauchlin, in the following order, viz: PEGGIE and three children, CHAT, JACK, LOTTIE and LIZA. A credit of one month will be given to purchasers. HEIRS AT LAW.

Dec. 2, 1854. 54-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Little Pee Dee, lying in the County of Robeson, N. C., and Marion District, S. C., containing 1,000 Acres; 125 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation embracing both light and stiff soils. These Lands are heavily timbered with Pine and Oak, and admirably located for the Lumber, Timber and Turpentine business. There is upon the premises a comfortable Cottage and all necessary out-buildings, also a Saw and Grist Mill,—all new and located upon a permanent stream, and operating upon the latest and most approved plans. Persons wishing to buy will please call soon as such a bargain is seldom presented.

Apply to the subscriber personally, near Queensdale P. O., Robeson, or to W. McL. McKay, Fayetteville, who can give any information pertaining to the Lands.

Terms will be unusually favorable.

M. McRAE.

Oct. 27, 1854. 54*4

ROSE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.

Miss J. F. MORPHIS,

PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETRESS.

THE Fourth Session of this institution will commence on the 20th of December, ensuing; and it is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification.

The Principal with competent assistants, will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils submitted to their care.

The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy.

Tuition, per session of 5 months, Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic,	$8 to $10
Music, with use of Instrument,	$15

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1854.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish the Message entire to-day. As it only came to hand this morning, there is no time for comment.

We are thankful to observe the generally pacific tone of the Message. No hostilities recommended against France, Spain, "or the rest of mankind." A very labored attempt is made to justify the Greytown affair.

The revenue is too large, ($73,449,705,) and a reduction of duties is recommended. By which, no doubt, our importations, already too large, will be increased.

THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.—We learn by telegraph that the Senate yesterday decided that Warren Winslow, Esq., as Speaker of the Senate, becomes Governor of the State, without vacating his seat in the Senate.

This is in accordance with Judge Ruffin's opinion, in which many of the first legal authorities of the State do not concur. A venerable friend of ours informs us that there was a precedent to the contrary some forty-four years ago, in the case of Benj. Smith, then Senator from Brunswick, and Speaker of the Senate, who became Governor on the resignation of Gov. Stone. He was duly qualified as Governor, and vacated his seat in the Senate. It is a curious fact, that in no work relating to the history of the State, that we can lay hands on, can we find the slightest allusion to this. Wheeler tells us about both Gov. Stone and Gov. Smith, but not a word of this. So little is the History of our State known.

As bearing upon this question, there is a provision of the amended Constitution pointedly prohibiting the holding of two offices by one person. And an exposition of the provision by Judge Gaston, in a letter to B. F. Moore, Esq., puts it in a strong light.

The union of Executive and Legislative powers in the same individual, is contrary to the genius of our institutions.

We mention these objections to the decision of the Senate, not because they are or are not our own; but simply as affecting a question on which the wisest and most learned Statesmen and Jurists differ in opinion; and which, therefore, it would be presumptuous in us to attempt to decide.

MAGNANIMOUS.—In the debate on the bill to increase the salaries of the Governor and other State officers, a fact was disclosed which shows up the littleness of Locofocoism. It was stated by Mr. Caldwell, a Whig member from Guilford, that the committee on this question of raising salaries "*is the only one having a Whig chairman.*"

Now we regretted to see the bill to raise the salaries laid on the table; but after seeing this fact, our regrets vanish. A party in power which thus sneakingly endeavors to throw upon the minority the responsibility of a measure the popularity of which is questionable, deserves neither aid nor respect from the minority. Let the responsibility rest upon the majority, to whom it belongs. The Whigs were quite willing to meet them half way, but not to take the measure on their shoulders exclusively.

Another fact was stated by Mr. Caldwell, viz: that the expenses of the Literary Board have swelled from a few hundred dollars, under Whig administrations, to something like $1700 a year. These expenses consist mainly, we believe, of a per diem compensation of $3 a day each to the Governor and the three other members of that Board.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE, Monday, Dec. 4th

Mr. Biggs, from the Committee on the Revised Statutes, reported a joint resolution in favor of W. W. Holden and John H. DeCarteret, which passed its three readings and was ordered to be engrossed. [It appropriates $601.25 to W. W. Holden for printing and $66 to J. H. DeCarteret for binding the revised code.]

Mr. Wood introduced a resolution for the protection of religious assemblies. Adopted.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to incorporate a Plank Road from Mocksville to Wilkesboro' and to provide a subscription on the part of the State.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to increase the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, and to authorize a subscription on the part of the State thereto.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Vernon.

The bill to make compensation to Justices of the Peace for taking lists of taxable property, was read a third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The four first chapters of the Revised Statutes passed their 2d reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After receiving memorials, &c., the committee on enrolled bills was announced to consist of Messrs. White, of Bladen, Leach of Davidson, Hill and Wilkins.

The vacancy in the committee on Banking caused by Mr. Cansler being excused, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Singeltary.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved to go forthwith into the election of Solicitor for the 4th Circuit.

Mr. Singeltary thought it was most probable that the House would go into the election, but he desired to enter his protest against it. He was not ready to vote; if there had been any definite arrangements made he was not aware of it, and thought an effort to elect would be unsuccessful. He thought some design was entertained of beating his side of the House in the election of Solicitor. He desired "time to find out where we stand."

Mr. Barringer said he must express his surprise at the remarks of the gentleman from Pitt, declaring he was opposed to going into this election at this time, and preferring to wait until he could find out where we stood upon this subject. If he meant that his political friends were to have a caucus on this election, then he was opposed to delay. This party proceeding of holding caucuses on purely judicial and ministerial appointments, was a new thing in North Carolina and was wrong in principle. It was the interest of the people to have the best possible qualifications for these appointments that could be obtained, and these were not likely to be procured in this way. He had supposed that the gentleman from Pitt and himself had acted together in this election.

Mr. Singeltary—I think not, Sir.

Mr. Barringer said he had voted for Mr. Ruffin throughout, there were now but two candidates,—he thought the contest had been continued long enough, and saw no reason why it should be further protracted.

Mr. McKesson hoped the election would be entered into. He remarked that the matter had already cost the State enough, and in view of the fact that both the candidates were Democrats he hoped one of them might be elected at once. He thought the election of a good Democrat ought to satisfy the gentleman from Pitt.

Mr. J. W. Neal gave some reasons why the election should not come on to-day on the ground that some of the members were absent. He concluded his remarks by moving to lay Mr. Love's motion to go into the election on the table. A division was called with the following result: Ayes 43—Nays 43.

Being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the motion was laid on the table.

Subsequently, the House agreed to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into the election forthwith; but the Senate did not act on it.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to incorporate the Greensboro', Madison and Virginia line Plank road.

Mr. Waugh presented the report of the President of the Fayetteville Bank, which was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Mr. J. Barnes introduced a bill to lay off a new County by the name of Wilson.

Mr. Dortch introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, providing for the election of Judges for a specified term of years.

Mr. Singeltary offered a bill in relation to County Courts.

Mr. Dortch submitted a bill to incorporate the Bank of Goldsboro'.

Mr. Jordan offered a bill in relation to Free Negroes trading in spiritous liquors, fire arms, powder and lead.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to regulate civil processes.

Mr. McKesson asked if the Chairman of the two Houses had informed Governor Reid of his election to the United States Senate? He remarked that the election came off some ten days ago, and that great anxiety was then manifested that a Senator should be hastily elected. He remarked that Congress meets to-day and he thought it high time that the House should be informed as to whether Gov. Reid accepted.

The Chair stated that he, in connection with the Speaker of the Senate, had informed Gov. Reid of his election and that his answer would be read to the House either to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Steele introduced a resolution of instructions to the Committee on Education, requiring them to report on the propriety of requiring regular and uniform studies in the Common Schools; which passed.

A bill concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, which was taken up and passed its third reading.

Mr. Steele's bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte rail road provides for a capital of $2,400,000, individuals to take $800,000, and the State to loan her bonds for $1,600,000, taking a mortgage on the road and all its property for security. The Wilmington Journal does not approve of the bill.

RAIL ROAD ABANDONED.—The Darlington, S. C., Flag says that the North Eastern rail road, (from Charleston towards North Carolina,) will be abandoned—the Legislature and the city of Charleston being unwilling to expend more money on it. Considerable progress has been made on it we believe. Its object was to counteract the effect against Charleston of the Manchester road.

VIRGINIA.—The Locofoco Convention has nominated Hon. Henry A. Wise, renegade Whig, for Governor. The nomination was bitterly opposed by a large portion of the party and some seathing reviews of Mr. Wise's public course have lately appeared in the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Wise has also rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to the Know Nothings, who are said to be strong in Virginia, and his defeat is not improbable.

The proceedings of the Convention were marked by much bitterness—so much, that many of the members retired and went home. The Convention refused to make the nomination unanimous. Out of the Convention, the feeling seems as bad.

The Richmond Examiner says that "the nomination of Mr. Wise will exonerate every Democrat from supporting him on party grounds;" and adds that, in full view of his party record, his nomination "will be a total obliteration of the old party lines, and a final kicking to the dogs as worn-out trumpery of the old party organization."

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. James Vernon, in Johnson county, Col. T. WADDILL of this place, to Mrs. MARSALINE WHITLEY.

At Patrick Courthouse, Va., Nov. 21, by the Rev. S. S. Bryant, CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Esq., of Greensboro', N. C., to Miss NANNIE L., daughter of Col. A. Staples, of Patrick, Va.

At Summerfield, Ala., on the 22d ultimo, Rev. BISHOP ANDREW, of the M. E. Church, South, to Mrs. CHILDERS.

At Swift Island, Montgomery county, on the 14th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM McRAE to Miss CELINA AUGUSTA, only daughter of Jas. H. Reid, formerly of New York city.

In Moore county, on the 30th ultimo, by D. B. McIver, Esq, Mr. WILLIAM McNEILL, of Chatham, to Miss MAHALA, daughter of John Sheppard, Esq.

DIED,

At Greenhill Lodge, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 35th ult., COLIN MACRAE, formerly of Demerara.

At Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 20th ult., BARBARA CADE, 75 years of age, and for many years a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church; witnessing to all around her a good profession, with a hope firm, and a strong and abiding faith in the Redeemer.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Express Line. Dec. 4.—Str. Fairy, with Lighter Red Fox, and goods for Jones & Lett, C E Shober, J Dunson, F D Breece, Mrs A P Harmon, W D Lindsay, Lash & Bro, T C Pfohl, R W DeSchweintz, Snow Camp Co, Ramsey & Bro, W N Tillinghast, S Horne, Cook & Johnson.

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 41*tf

10,000 FRUIT TREES

FOR Sale, mostly of large size, beautiful and thrifty growths, consisting of Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Apricot, Nectarine, Cherry and almost all other fruits.

Besides a good assortment of Evergreen and deciduous Ornamental Trees for sale at the Pomological Garden, old stand, which has now changed its name to FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL GARDEN and NURSERY, by the subscriber THOS. LINDLEY,

Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C.

Nov. 9, 1854. 48*6t

Raleigh Register, Standard, and Star 4t.

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125.000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,

Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

1,500 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River land and reclaimed Swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one, to three, or more, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the land, at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one of the subscribers at Deseret P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-*tf

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

FROM the same kind of Cotton that was noticed in the "Observer" last winter. I brought one seed from Texas, which I planted year before last; the increase from that one seed planted the eighth of an acre, and the increase of the second year planted thirteen acres the present year. From a lot of two acres I have gathered 3600 pounds, and from another lot of six acres, 6302 lbs., and I have no doubt that a third of the forms perished from the heavy rains of July and August. The 9902 lbs. of Seed Cotton yielded 3560 lbs. of Lint which is pronounced by good judges to be altogether superior in staple to that of Cotton usually made in this section of country. It may be proper to mention that about 250 lbs. Guano to the acre were applied to the two acre lot and 150 lbs. to the six acre lot.

To purchasers, this seed will be delivered at $3 or $5 per bushel on my premises, near Floral College,—price being regulated by the attention that was bestowed in selecting what was good and genuine.

A gentleman in the neighborhood has gathered over 50 lbs. from ten stalks of Cotton from the above seed.

On Thursday, the 14th of December next, I will offer at public sale, my Lands, containing about 375 acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation,—well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. R. McINTOSH.

Nov. 29, 1854. 54*2

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

Sale of Lots in Campbellton.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, for Cumberland County, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 4th day of January next, the following Lots of Land lying in Campbellton, the property of the late James Barksdale, Dec'd., and known as the Davis Lots, containing 3½ Acres more or less, viz:

One Lot of one and a quarter Acres, known as the residence of D. A. Davis.

One Lot adjoining the same, containing two and a quarter Acres.

The said property will be sold upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

Nov. 24, 1854. 52*3w

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

684 Acres of Land for sale, lying in Richmond County, on Naked Creek. The above Land is suited to farming; some first rate Cotton lands not cleared, and not surpassed by any for good Timber suited for the Saw or Turpentine. There is a Mineral Spring on the premises equal to any in the State. Further information would be unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.

The above Land and Mills will be sold on the 26th of December at auction, if not sold at private sale before. All those wishing to examine said property will please call on the subscriber, two miles north of Rockingham, on the Guilford Road, who will be pleased to show the above lands.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

GEORGE NORTHAM.

November 9, 1854. 50*ts

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. his negro man GEORGE. He is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, was raised in Richmond, Va., and sold to a negro trader a few months ago. I will give the above reward for his confinement in jail so that I get him again.

W. D. McNEILL.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. 39-1tsw*t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE have received a large portion of our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a general assortment of Gents,' Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes. With a large assortment of Servants' Shoes, common and extra sizes.

—ALSO—

Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Sparables, &c. All of which will be sold low for CASH, or to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

November 6, 1854. 46*6w

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

25 or 30 *Negroes for Sale.*

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale, on the 10th day of January next, at Averasboro', Cumberland county, TWENTY FIVE or THIRTY likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, Boys and Girls,—all young and likely.

At the same time and place, several Mules, Horses, and Waggons will be sold; and several Negroes hired for 12 months.

Terms,—Six and twelve months, notes made negotiable at either of the Banks at Fayetteville.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by note, account or otherwise are requested to call and settle the same by day of sale. H. M. TURNER.

Nov. 25, 1854. 52-*3t

North Carolina Copper Mine.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company to the undersigned Trustee, for certain purposes therein contained, and duly registered in the Register's Office of Guilford County, N. C., I will sell at public sale, for cash, on the premises, nine miles South of Greensboro', on Thursday the 25th of January, 1855, the valuable property known as the NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, containing about 100 acres, together with all the Mining fixtures, Engines, Horses, Wagons, &c., &c.

The Trustee deems it unnecessary to give an extended description of this property, or the prospects for the future; but assures any and all persons that may desire to examine the property and underground operations that every facility will be given either by himself or the Superintendent on the premises.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., } 52*ts
Nov. 22, 1854. }

NEW GOODS

AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

EQUITY LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, I will sell on the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of January next, 400 or 500 acres of LAND, the property of the late Hugh McPhail, dec'd, joining the lands of Conoley, Ellis, Buie, and others.

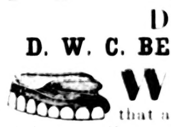
The said Lands lie on the Chicken Road, nine miles from Fayetteville and within 2 or 3 miles of the Centre Plank Road, and are valuable for Timber and Turpentine. They will be sold upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest after six months.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

Nov'r 25, 1854. 52*4t

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist.



WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that agreeable to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his rooms, near the Market, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Oct. 2, 1854. 36*tf

JAMES M. HINEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,

OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 2½ PER CENT COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others New York, 1854.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 28th of July last, my negro man SAM. Said negro is dark complected and quick spoken, and when frightened looks quite grum. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me, or in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

THOMAS ROPER.

Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 28*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity.

Daniel B. McSween, John B. Wright and wife Jennette, C. C. McSween *vs.* Norman McSween, Murdoch J. McSween.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that the Defendant, Norman McSween, is not a resident of this State, he is hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him and a decree be rendered pro confesso against him.

R. S. FRENCH, C. M. E.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46*6

"I LEAVE THIS GREAT COUNTRY PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY."

So wrote General Jackson in 1836, and the ink with which he wrote had scarcely dried on the pages of his Message when a most furious storm of revulsion and distress went howling through the country, sweeping everything that stood in the way of its dreadful career. Nothing like it had ever been known before. The millionaires of yesterday became the paupers to-day. The land groaned in its whole length and breadth with bankruptcy and its concomitants. As to commercial honor it was not to be found. The cry was, save himself who can—the Devil take the hindmost. Debts of millions were rubbed out in the bankrupt courts with assets amounting to hundreds, and the whole Union presented the scene of a general jail delivery. It could not be said of that awful commercial storm that its course was not indicated by "signs and portents" most unmistakable by every man of common sense. General Jackson's war upon the United States Bank, his tyrannical seizure of the public monies, and his lavish distribution of them amongst his party throughout the country, was watched with painful anxiety by such men as Clay, Webster and Calhoun, who in solemn tones warned the Administration, with prophetic eye, of those disasters which did come to pass at an early day. As it was in 1836, so have we now, under a Democratic Administration, a Democratic Congress with a Democratic control in almost every State Legislature, "signs and portents" of a storm yet more terrible in its disastrous influences, than was its predecessor of '36. This we have seen and asserted for more than twelve months past, and he is blind in one eye, without the grace to see out of the other, who has any [illegible] upon the subject. We have [illegible] nothing from the history of the past. In [illegible] the Earthquake of '36 which swallowed [illegible] fortunes and blighted so many hearts [illegible]. The Tariff of '46, with its Free [illegible] at its masthead, was launched. [illegible] Speculators began again to be [illegible] into [illegible] extent, the expense of living, [illegible] of splendid equipages, costly wines, magnificent jewelry and stately palaces was again all the rage. Undeterred by the past, we imported again from the Old World all kinds of goods as the value of our exports would pay for, and everything went on [illegible]. Some few had doubts that things were going too fast and believed that we should have another commercial revulsion; but the great masses called them croakers and old fogies, and told them to stand aside lest they should be run [illegible]. Fortunately, however, for [illegible], not by the wisdom or foresight of [illegible] Administration, gold was accidentally found in immense amount in California and Australia, and there is no earthly doubt that but for these timely supplies, the revulsion in commercial matters would have occurred ere this. But even with these prodigious supplies the evil day cannot be put off much longer.

What a wonderful spectacle do we perceive! Our great commercial port receives millions of the precious metal, which is hardly landed on her wharves before it is shipped off to pay debts incurred in Europe. The consequence of all this is inevitable. The Banks deprived of all the specie cannot discount even their business paper, and must, of course, reduce as rapidly as possible their accommodation lists. This is a spectacle so notoriously and palpably presented at this moment that no one can pretend to deny it. The distress of hard times is now upon us to an extent which will be awfully disclosed before many days. Already there are rumors and reports as to the ability of such and such Banks to hold out in maintaining specie payments, and already we hear it suggested in the newspapers that the Governor of our State should call the Legislature in extra session to meet the crisis which must come. And yet, all this business, in spite of the warning of 1836, has been brought upon us by Democratic rulers and Democratic measures.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A Tribute to the Conductors of the National Intelligencer.—We take from the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce of the 29th ultimo, the following portraiture of the venerable conductors of the National Intelligencer. It is a merited tribute to eminent ability and high private character. The writer says:

"In the sanctum of that office may ever be seen the patient and indefatigable Seaton preparing matter for its columns, while his experience and ingenuity, like your own, is often sorely tried to find room and the right sort of room for the articles and the selections that press upon him. Elegant compositions must often be hopelessly deferred, and perhaps writers be disappointed—though *frequently not more* so than the editor himself. Col. Seaton is a man of singular urbanity of manners and well fitted to gain that popular favor which has more than once been expressed by his election to the office of Mayor of the city. His associate, Joseph Gales, if of English birth, is American all over. The K. N's must not meddle with him. It would be to their own injury. This venerable man, who has instructed two generations of select readers, may occasionally be seen in his upper room at the office, where he kindly receives his friends, and where the poor are sure to find him, and ask their accustomed alms. Eighty years have imposed their weight on his robust form and spread venerableness over his features, but have neither dimmed the lustre of his dark bright eye, nor impaired the energy of his well advanced intellect. As it was with his father, the friend and patron of the poet Montgomery, so it is with him.

"Death is not jealous of his mild decay." If patronage and power are less familiar with him than in other years, genius, talent, dignity—in fine, the imperishable properties of a true statesman, adorn the decline of life. The evening of his days if less brilliant than their meridian, becomes to him the nurse of calm, deep and luminous thought always auguring good things for the Republic. A politician without seeking office, and a statesman without holding it, he has taught the former to contend without acrimony, the latter to rule without violence. A leading editorial from his pen has ever been a model of its kind, as much as a piece of sculpture wrought out in the studio of a first rate artist."

Dull Times.—We hear on every hand of depression in business, scarcity of money, &c. We are told the piano-forte business, in this city, is all down—nothing doing. The shoe business is said to be duller than at any previous time since 1840—many workmen are out of employ. Provisions, fuel, &c., are as high as ever, winter is setting in sharply, and it is rather gloomy in the future for the poor. Many will make a virtue of prudence and economy, we trust, that never did so before.—*Boston Journal.*

Another Bank Defaulter.—A teller in one of the oldest banking houses at Chicago is said to have disappeared, being defaulter to an amount ranging from $40,000 to $70,000. It is supposed to have been squandered in gambling.

A great Speculation.—Gen. Zollicoffer, the member of Congress from Nashville, sold thirty-one town lots in the suburbs of that city last week at $28,000 per acre. Four years ago he bought the same land at $750 per acre.

SECRETARY DOBBIN'S REPORT.—The Reports from the Departments are too long for insertion in the Observer. The National Intelligencer, in publishing that from the Navy Department, says,—

On matters so essentially professional as those almost exclusively discussed in the Report we would not venture any confident opinion; but we should think that the Report will regarded by the Navy as an able one. It certainly reflects credit on the intelligence of Secretary Dobbin, and on his success in mastering the duties and details of his important Department. Our only regret in perusing this very interesting document is to find that the worthy Secretary has joined in a second bombardment of Greytown, although we almost infer from the language of his Report that he did not heartily approve of the first. We should be glad to find the memory of that most questionable event buried in the ashes of that wretched town, or recorded only in the diplomatic history of the late Minister to Central America.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

We give this morning the annual report of the Postmaster General. For the convenience of the reader, we make up the following abstract:

There are 23,548 post offices in the United States; the annual compensations of 257 of which amount to $1,000 and upwards. During the last year, 1,842 offices were established and 611 discontinued. Number of postmasters appointed during the same time, 8,618. Removals, 1,977. Number of mail routes, 6,697. Number of mail contractors, 5,167. Total annual transportation of mails, 63,387,005 miles, at a cost of $4,630,676; thus, 21,267,603 miles by modes not specified, at 5 cents per mile; 20,890,530 miles by coaches, at 6 cents per mile; 15,433,389 miles by railroad, at 12 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,795,483 miles by steamboat, at 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Increase in the transportation during the past year 23 per cent.

The expenditures of the department during the past year were $8,577,424 12, and the revenue $6,955,586 22. To the former must be added $133,483 38, balances due foreign offices, which would leave the total deficiency for the year 1854 at $1,755,321 28. The deficiency for the year 1853 was $2,117,078 20—leaving a difference in favor of 1854 of $361,756 [illegible]. The increase in the revenue of 1854, compared with the revenue of 1853, is $970,399 48—or about 19 per cent.

The Postmaster General alludes at considerable length to the difficulties between the department and railroad companies relative to the rates of compensation for carrying the mails. The companies, he says, allege that the government should not ask or expect them to perform for it any service at a less rate than that paid by individuals for similar services. This principle, he contends, he has always been willing to recognise in the adjustment of prices. What is now required, he believes, is, that the railroad companies should be paid according to the bulk of the mails, the speed with which they are conveyed, and the accommodations required. The sums paid by express companies are no fair criterion, for, as they are uninfluenced by competition, they can pay any price demanded of them and assess it upon their customers. England, France, Germany, and Canada, pay less to railroads for mail service than is paid by the United States. Complaint is made of the insufficient accommodations, as a general rule, for route agents. Allusion is made to the habit of irresponsible parties obtaining, by gross [illegible] contracts and subsequently throwing them up because of a failure on their part to sell the same at a profit. A remedy for this fraud is suggested.

Owing to causes not within the control of the department, the expenses of the current year will greatly exceed those of the past year. They are estimated at $9,841,921 33. This increase will be owing to the additional compensation of postmasters and the enhanced prices demanded by contractors at the last lettings.

A uniform plan of registration is warmly recommended as an additional protection for the safe delivery of letters of value. The want of such a safeguard has long been felt; and as the cost of its maintenance will fall directly upon those who will cheerfully bear the expense, we see no good reason why it should not be incorporated into our postal system as one of its principal features.

During the three years commencing July 1, 1851, $5,507,022 03 postage stamps and stamped envelopes have been issued by the department, of which $5,092,301 were sold.

For the last year the cost of the service on the various United States mail steamship lines, and across the Isthmus, was as follows: Collins line, twenty-six round trips, $858,000; New York and Bremen, eleven round trips, $183,333 26; New York and Havre, eleven round trips, $137,500; Astoria and Panama, via San Francisco, twenty-four round trips, $348,250; New York and New Orleans to Aspinwall, $289,000; Charleston and Havana, $50,000; New Orleans to Vera Cruz, twenty-four round trips, $37,000; Aspinwall to Panama, $119,727. Total $2,023,010 29.

The service performed by the several lines of ocean mail steamships is treated at large. The Post Master General is of the opinion that the compensation now received is too large, and that the present system is calculated to drive off private competition. He also states that the Nicaragua company have offered to carry a weekly mail between New York and California for the sum of $600,000 per annum, which he thinks is the highest rate of pay which ought to be demanded. The cost this year for a semi-monthly mail, by the isthmus route, is $757,977 03.

The fines and reductions during the past year amount to $110,186. The amount for the previous year was $37,920.—*Washington Union.*

Treasury Estimates.—The Estimates of Appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1856, have been laid before the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury. To comply with these estimates will require new appropriations to the amount of nearly forty-two millions of dollars, in addition to appropriations of a definite and permanent character, amounting to upwards of nineteen millions of dollars, which are already applicable to the service of that year. The entire estimate of expenditures for the year is therefore but little short of sixty-one millions of dollars.

National Intelligencer.

The Presidency.—The prospects, it is said, are that Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, will be the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency. He figured largely at Cincinnati. A Know-Nothing paper has been established in New York to advocate the claims of Gen. Houston, who is also supported by the New York Sun as an independent candidate.

Some one having stated that the best way to preserve apples from rotting is to pack them in salt, the editor of the Albany Knickerbocker tried the experiment. He says they have kept for three years, and they would keep to all eternity if they waited for him to eat them. The saline particles so mix with the apples that you can't eat one of them without fancying you are chewing a piece of Lot's wife.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Second annual meeting of the "Antioch Agricultural Society" was held this day, Dec. 7, at Antioch Church, Robeson county. Dr. A. D. McLean was the orator selected for the occasion. His friends expected a rich treat, and I assure you they were not disappointed. The address occupied two hours, was eloquently delivered, and abounded throughout with facts and suggestions well calculated to make an impression entirely favorable on the minds of all present. Owing to the fact, that we have not as yet, the necessary fixtures for a general exhibition of our "matters and things," but few premiums were awarded. Mr. William C. McNeill received a premium for the greatest yield of corn on one acre. Sixty-nine bushels and a half. Look sharp old Buncombe, we are striding up.

To Mr. John C. Campbell a premium was awarded for Potatoes; he has made 200 bushels on half an acre! Can you beat that in Cumberland? Mr Jas. A. Smith received a premium for turnips; on half an acre he has made *Sixty bushels!* For the largest yield of seed cotton per acre, a premium was awarded to Dr. A. D. McLean; on three acres he has made 4200 lbs., or 1400 lbs. per acre.

Our Society is yet in its infancy, we have already accomplished much, and if our present aims and purposes are carried into execution, where will you find a more prosperous and happy people in North Carolina than the farmers of

OLD ROBESON.

Town papers please copy.

Dividend.—The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of four per cent for the past six months.

What a country ours is, can be better understood,—after having read in our columns, the sketch of a Hebrew Sermon, in one of our City Synagogues, on Thanksgiving Day, when the Rabbi denounced Gov. Seymour, because, in his Thanksgiving Proclamation, he called only upon Christians to assemble, and to commemorate the day. The Hebrews, we understand, are generally indignant,—and the Rabbi but expresses Hebrew sentiment generally upon the subject.

We could not but think, as we read this, of the scoring the Rev. Mr. Cheever gave the Governor the night before the Election, for not being a Christian! Truly, the Public man has "a hard row to hoe" in this country of ours. We are made up of so many sects,—from so many of the nations of the earth,—with such diverse prejudices, [illegible] by widely diverse systems of learning and education,—that the only wonder is, that we manage to get along together, as harmoniously as we do.

N. Y. Express.

The orders for foreign dry goods, we understand, have been so largely diminished, that the falling off will probably be continued in its present ratio say fifty per cent. This fact will go much towards establishing an easy money market and a firmer rate for property of every description, and further enables us to rely on our home resources instead of looking for foreign aid in carrying on our internal improvements.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Pawtucket (R. I.) Chronicle says that manufacturers of printing cloths in that vicinity, have thought it prudent to suspend operations while the present severe depression in the cotton goods market continues.

The Philadelphians are becoming belligerent. Not long since, we gave an account of an actual duel between two citizens of the "brotherly-love" city, and now we have an account of the sending of a challenge of mortal combat by one Dr. Henley to Townsend Smith, Esq., and borne by Prince John Tyler, Jr. Mr. Smith, it seems, was instrumental, in some way, in having Dr. Henley discharged from the Lunatic Asylum—a very silly thing, by the way, for the Dr. gives the very best evidence that he ought to be there. But Mr. Townsend, concluding that "two wrongs will not make a right," refuses to blow out the small quantity of brains with which Dr. Henley has been favored.

The town of Cairo, Illinois, was on the 27th ult., the scene of a most horrible affray, in which three white men and one negro were killed. The negro it appears, kept a grog shop on a flat-boat at Cairo, who, having been sued for sixty dollars and judgment rendered against him, threatened to shoot the magistrate if he refused to let him off. Soon afterwards, he armed himself and took a stand near his boat, waiting for the magistrate to come along. Upon making his appearance and attempting to execute the process, the magistrate was fired upon by the negro and instantly killed. As soon as the news of this spread, the populace became much excited,—were determined on taking summary vengeance for the bloody deed, and proceeded at once to capture the negro. He retreated towards his boat, holding a pistol in one hand and a keg of powder under one of his arms, and swearing he would blow the whole *capoodle* of them up, if they dared to lay hands on him. Arriving at his boat he jumped aboard, and was about pushing out, when two more officers made their way into the boat also, but before they reached the negro he shot both of them dead with the remaining charges in his pistol. This done, and the boat being in the river, he tied a small stove belonging to the boat around his neck and jumping overboard, was instantly drowned.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 30th inst., I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, the LANDS where I now live, situated seven miles North of Clinton in the county of Sampson, and known as the Ollen Mobley lands, containing 1399 acres,—a considerable Farm now under cultivation, and a large quantity of oak and hickory land yet to clear.

There are on the premises as good a Saw and Grist Mill as any in the State, a good two-story Dwelling House, a Cotton Gin, new and in good order, and all necessary out buildings, new and in good condition.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer about 400 acres of Timber and Turpentine land, equal to any in this county. A portion of the pines were boxed last Winter, and others yet to box.

The conditions will be one and two years' credit; notes with approved securities bearing interest from date. Sale to take place on the premises.

OWEN HARGROVE.

December 8, 1854. 56*ts

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having sold his Plantation known as the "Latta Place," three miles from the Clarendon Bridge, on the Cape Fear River, Cumberland County, will on the SECOND day of JANUARY next, expose at public auction, at said place, his crop of

CORN, FODDER and PEAS, Stock of HORSES, two good MILCH COWS, 2000 or 3000 lbs. PORK, one Horse Cart, one Two-Horse Waggon, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

He will also hire out two negro men, four Women, four boys and one girl.

The Terms of sale and hiring will be made known at the time. NEILL McDUGALD.

December 11, 1854. 56*ts

TAKEN UP

AT my Landing, a part of a Clamp of Plank Road Lumber. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

A. S. MILLER.

Bladen, December 4. 56*3

The "American Party" and the Slave Question.—The Washington "Union" in a recent attack on the Know-Nothings, having assumed that they seek to introduce into the South an Abolition party under another name, the "Organ" denounces the charge as false, and says:

"The American party is in no manner or form nor in the slightest degree, tinctured with Abolitionism. Our party is devoted to the Union, and will, by all means in its power, essay to preserve the Union. We recognize the constitutional rights of all the States, and will defend them.

"*We shall oppose the agitation of slavery in Congress and out of Congress.* We maintain that the question of slavery belongs exclusively to those States in which it exists. This is our creed on the question of slavery, and we shall maintain and defend this creed whenever it shall be assailed.

"If a Whig or a Democrat, or even an abolitionist, chooses to join our party, adopt our creed, fight with us against foreign influences, pledge himself hereafter to be one of us, and give up all his former idols, will the South lose anything by this transfer? If we can make *good Union men* out of materials which have been heretofore used for other purposes, why does the "Union" object?"

EARTHEN WARE.

I HAVE now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

Blue** and **Pink Printed,
White Granite,
Blue Edged,
Painted,** and **Cream Colored
DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE.

These Goods *were imported to my own order*, EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE.

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 6, 1854. 55-tf

LOOK AT THIS.

On Person Street, 5 doors east of Cape Fear Bank.

HOUSTON & OVERBY

RESPECTFULLY return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

They have on hand the following articles, viz:

Saddles of different kinds, Buggy and Carriage Harness of different qualities, Road Wagon Harness, such as breeching, &c.

Saddle Bags, riding Bridles of different styles and prices, Martingales, Halters and Halter Bridles; a large assortment of Buggy Whips; also drover's, dray and wagon whips of a good article; wagon Bridles, Collars and Harness of the very best material and workmanship, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Buffalo and Bear Skins for saddle and trunk covers, Horse Blankets, and a good many other articles.

They will warrant all work to be of good workmanship and material.

Those wishing articles in our line, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1854. 55-3m

P. S.—We particularly request all those indebted to us to come forward and settle, as we are in need of money and must have it.

HOUSTON & OVERBY.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE MERCHANT TAILORING AND Clothing Establishment

IN NORTH CAROLINA IS NOW IN WILMINGTON.

THE fact is conceded by the PRESS, and by the unanimous assent of THE PEOPLE. This establishment is 100 feet in depth, has solid black Walnut Top Counters running through the centre, and on either side is Papered in the best style of Messrs. Wilkinson & Esler,—is Painted in the most creditable and tasteful manner, and in short may be said to be wanting in no one thing to add to its completeness.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, who own the building and who conduct the above business, are safe in asserting that they do the largest business in their line, done in the State. Their facilities are unequalled. At the head of the Cutting Department stands J. R. ASHBY, whose skill is already the talk and the admiration of the *FASHIONABLE WORLD!*

The assortment of ***CLOTHS, CASSIMERES*** and ***VESTINGS*** now on the Counters at this House is truly superb. All imported expressly for S. & B., and for Custom work alone.

The **GARMENTS *Ready-Made,*** need no word of reference or commendation. Those who have examined cannot fail to acknowledge their superiority over any others they had ever before looked at. The elegant variety of

Gentlemens' FURNISHING GOODS

is far more attractive than is ever kept by what are usually termed "Dry Goods Establishments." S. & B., devote all their attention to the selection of Gentlemens' wear alone, and therefore rightly claim the attention of those gentlemen who appreciate fine, durable qualities and fashionable apparel.

Your orders shall receive prompt attention. Call at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

CITY CLOTHING STORE, Market St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Nearly opposite J. S. Ives' Jewelry Store.

Dec. 6, 1854. 55-it1J

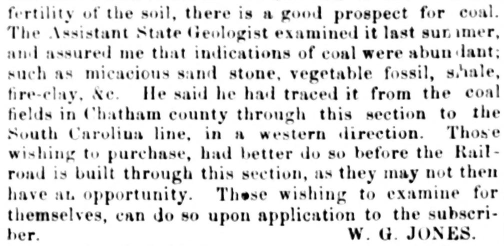
A COAL MINE FOR SALE.

I STILL wish to sell my land, situated four miles from Wadesborough, consisting of between eight and nine hundred acres. In addition to the common fertility of the soil, there is a good prospect for coal. The Assistant State Geologist examined it last summer, and assured me that indications of coal were abundant; such as micacious sand stone, vegetable fossil, shale, fire-clay, &c. He said he had traced it from the coal fields in Chatham county through this section to the South Carolina line, in a western direction. Those wishing to purchase, had better do so before the Rail-road is built through this section, as they may not then have an opportunity. These wishing to examine for themselves, can do so upon application to the subscriber.

W. G. JONES.

December 2nd, 1854. 55-5t

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Another Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Thomas Longbottom, of Walnut-street, Cincinnati, about four years ago met with an accident and broke his leg, which being imperfectly set, formed into running ulcers, and every endeavor to heal them was fruitless. Ten weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the Pills cleansed the blood very quickly, and by a constant application of the Ointment, the leg soon assumed an improved appearance, and in seven weeks these remedies completely cured him, when every other treatment had failed.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1854.

The President's Message, which we published in last Thursday's Observer, is generally well received. There is one particular in which it cannot be too much praised, viz: as the National Intelligencer expresses it, "a freedom from all exciting *ad captandum* appeals." "It is a new thing," adds the Intelligencer, "and certainly a subject of congratulation, to find the message of a democratic President so free from appeals to the passions of the country, so simple, clear, and unostentatious in its exposition of the administrative concerns of the government, and so commendable for the justness of sentiment touching international rights and duties with which the message opens."

We agree to all this. If the country can only be let alone, and not be tinkered with by new and startling appeals to the passion for war, for acquisition of territory, or things of that sort, it will generally get along well enough and fast enough. It will, after awhile, get the better of the money pressure now afflicting it, and accommodate itself to a high tariff or to a low tariff. The country can stand a great deal of misgovernment.

EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.—The promptness with which the Legislature carried out the Governor's recommendation to erect two *small* monuments on Capitol square, induced the belief that his views generally met with favor at the hands of "the party." All a mistake. "The party" pays no more respect to the Ex-Governor's opinions than they receive from the Whigs. Mr. Hoke, a leading Locofoco, has reported (the Senate concurring in the report) adversely to the recommendation as to the Attorney General; and Mr. Coleman, with the same concurrence, against the recommendation of a fourth Judge of the Supreme Court.

With the exception of Free Suffrage, these, we think, were the Governor's *only* positive recommendations, and they have been killed in the House of his friends. How Free Suffrage will fare remains to be seen. Certainly it will receive some hard blows from "the party" before it can pass.

VERY PROVOKING.—For the purpose of giving our readers the last and most reliable account of the proceedings of our State Legislature, we have employed at considerable expense, a capable and intelligent correspondent at Raleigh. But we and our readers are not allowed to enjoy the benefit of our expenditure, by the scandalous condition of the mail service. On Thursday last, at 20 minutes past 12 M. we received our correspondent's letter of Tuesday, and on Friday at nearly as late an hour that of Wednesday came to hand. Both these letters were intended for Thursday's Observer. If the stage from Raleigh arrived here at 6½ o'clock A. M. which is its contract time, or even by 8 or 9 o'clock, we could get out letters in time for publication. But, to have our papers in the mails going off, we are compelled to go to press about 12. The irregular arrivals of the mails, from Raleigh particularly, at all hours of the day, from 9 A. M. till sun down, are a disgrace to the Post Office Department and to the contractor, and a nuisance to the town. Business is deranged, money wasted, the public patience tried beyond bearing; and yet no attempt even is made to require a performance of service according to contract. We have no hesitation in expending money to get late and interesting news for our readers; but to have our efforts thus frustrated is excessively annoying.

THE MESSAGE.—The National Intelligencer, in some complimentary remarks upon the message, says, "It is an unambitious and perspicuous account of public affairs, announcing *an unprecedented state of prosperity and progress at home* and of peace and amity in our relations abroad." Such an announcement, at such a time, when the financial troubles of the whole country are almost without a precedent, is very much like Gen. Jackson's congratulation of the country upon the unexampled prosperity at the close of his administration. In thirty days afterwards the country was bankrupt!

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN CONGRESS.—The Know Nothings have already made a demonstration in the House of Representatives. A resolution, by Mr. Sollers of Md., calling for information as to the late conference of Ministers at Ostend led to a discussion of the merits of Ministers in which several members remarked that they would never, so help their God, intrust the foreign interests and affairs of this country to the hands of any man who is not native born.

Said Mr. Sollers: Mr. Soule is unexceptionable so far as character is concerned, but he was raised in a different school of liberty from that in which we were instructed. He imbibed his notions of civil government and liberty in Paris, reeling with the fallacious doctrines and social views of Rousseau. He might live here until he reached the days of Methusela, and talented as he is, he could never comprehend the representative Government of the United States, and I never knew a foreigner that did, and although I know it is the first word—the word "Democracy"—that is whispered into the ears of foreigners when they land upon our shores, yet it is to the Irish a *stumbling block*, and to the Dutch *foolishness*.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

The money market at New York has improved, and hopes are entertained that things have been at their worst.

The tight money market in New York affects prices of produce to a serious extent. Spirits Turpentine are quoted at 48 cents cash, and 52½ to 54 cents at 60 to 90 days—equal to 2 to 3 per cent. a month.

FALLING OFF IN THE REVENUE.—The duties collected in Nov. 1854 have amounted to about $2,650,000. In Nov. 1853, $4,520,000. Decrease $1,870,000.

The country will get right when this reduction of imports shall have continued long enough.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Dec. [illegible]

Another puzzle is solved: Gov. Reid [illegible] his acceptance of the Senatorship to [illegible] formed the House of Commons that, to-morrow, he should deliver up the [illegible] Gubernatorial office to Speaker Winslow. I suppose this "distinguished Statesman" will leave for Washington forthwith. Reid's man Friday says he "will carry with him the best wishes of the community." No reason to think otherwise. Can do without him now; Boyd has taken hold of the Free Suffrage tail.

The great struggle for the Solicitor's office came to an end to-day. After some eighteen [illegible] ballots, costing the State more than I would give for the office, the *grand finale* came off at last in the triumph of Mr. Ruffin. On joint ballot the vote stood for Mr. Ruffin 87, Mr. J. A. S[illegible] 64, Mr Gorrell 1, Mr. J. A. Long 1, Mr T[illegible] 1, and Mr. Hill 1.

I have no comments to offer. They were both sterling Democrats—both tried hard to beat the other, and after so much fuss and feathers [illegible] had over it, I adopted the saying, "de'il tak' the hin'most!"

Several memorials on the subject of Temperance were received in the House and referred to the Committee on Grievances.

A considerable debate arose on the Report of the Committee on Private Bills, in favor of [illegible]ing tales jurors in the county of Alamance. Several counties, Randolph, Robeson, Iredell [illegible] Alexander, were proposed as amendments. Propositions were made to include all other counties in the State; and another to leave it discretionary with the several County Courts. The subject was finally disposed of, for the present, by Mr. Caldwell of Guilford moving to refer the whole matter to the Committee on the Judiciary, in which the House concurred.

A communication was received from Hon. J. M. Morehead, President N. C. Rail Road, which was sent to the Senate, without being read, with a proposition to print.

The greater part of the day was consumed in a discussion concerning the emancipation of Jerry, a slave. Some of the big bugs of the House spread themselves on this subject, and showed the lobby and galleryites what [illegible] perfect pumpkins they were! Well, after the speaking was over, Jerry was ordered to be emancipated by the House by a vote of Ayes 58, Nays 17.—Go it Jerry!

In the SENATE, Mr. Hoke, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to requiring the Attorney General to reside in the city of Raleigh; and, also, to release him from the duties of Solicitor for the 3d Circuit, submitted a Report adversely to the recommendation, which was concurred in.

The Bill proposing a new County to be called Polk, passed its second reading, after some debate.

Mr. Coleman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely to the recommendation of the Governor in his Message in relation to the making of a *fourth* Judge for the Supreme Court Bench; which report met with the concurrence of the Senate.

After some discussion in relation to what would be the effect upon the Gubernatorial office by the present incumbent accepting the office of Senator, Gov. Graham offered a series of Resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That by reason of the acceptance of the office of Senator of the *United States* by His Excellency, David S. Reid, "the Governor for the time being" of this State, the office of Governor of North Carolina hath been vacated, by the said David S. Reid.

Resolved futher, That the powers of the said office of Governor, having according to the Constitutional provision in such case, devolved on the Honorable Warren Winslow, "the Speaker of the Senate for the time being," to be exercised by him, the said Warren Winslow, is to all intents and purposes Governor of the State, and will so continue until the qualification of the Governor chosen by the people for the constitutional term, commencing on the first day of January next.

Resolved further, That the office of Speaker of the Senate is thereby vacated and the Senate [illegible] now proceed to an election of Speaker.

It was made the special order of to-morrow, to discuss the Resolutions offered by Mr. Graham. Of course there will be a strong debate on a very nice and very much mooted point.

On Thursday it is expected that Mr. Graham will make a set speech on the subject of the proposed Convention, to amend the Constitution, which will set the Free Suffrage men afloat. I have no doubt it will be an interesting and able debate—the two sides of the Senate being so *nicely* and so *equally* balanced!

Yours to hear,

Q. IN THE CORNER.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Reports of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum; the Report of Walter Gwynn, Engineer of the Central Rail Road; and the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, were transmitted to the House of Commons to-day, but as neither of them was read, I am unable to give you a synopsis of their contents.

Mr. Singeltary was excused from serving on the Judiciary committee, and Mr. Sharpe was announced to supply his place.

Mr. Shepherd was excused from serving on the Committee on the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Smith presented a Memorial from the State Agricultural Society concerning the destruction of Sheep by dogs, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. I predict that war will be declared against the Canine race.

Temperance Memorials were presented by Messrs. Bynum of Northampton, J. H. Headen, Craven and Mebane. Mr. S. A. Williams moved to lay them on the table. They were then referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Dortch gave notice that, in the course of a few days, he should introduce a general bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, concerning the pay of Jurors. The bill, I learn, leaves it discretionary with the County Courts as to the per diem.

Mr. Dortch reported, in behalf of the same Committee, concerning a Penitentiary. The bill provides for an Election to be held to take the will of the voters on the subject, at the next election of members to the General Assembly.

The same committee reported on the Resolution of Mr. J. H. Headen concerning imprisonment for debt, that no further legislation on the subject was necessary.

Mr. J. B. Bynum, from the committee on Constitutional Reform, reported favorably to the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, and allowing them a compensation.

Mr. Steele introduced a Resolution proposing to loan $2000 from the Literary Fund to Laurinburgh Academy, in Richmond County, on bond and security. The resolution was referred to the Committee.

The House adjourned at half past eleven in order to hear the discussion in the Senate on the Resolutions offered a few days ago by Mr. Graham. The Resolutions declare: first, the office of Governor was vacated by David S. Reid ac-

[illegible] the office of Senator to the U. S. Congress; second, that Warren Winslow was Governor "for the time being," and was no longer Speaker of the Senate; and third, that a new Speaker be elected.

There was an interesting debate, in which Messrs. [illegible], Graham, Eaton, Winslow, Thomas of Jackson, and Biggs, participated.

Messrs. Graham, Eaton and others, argued that the seat of the Speaker was vacated by becoming Governor, that he should take the oath and a new Speaker be elected; while others argued that if the Speaker's seat was vacated he could not be Governor, for he became Governor by being Speaker.

Mr. Biggs gave the crowded chamber a specimen of his oratorical powers, and [illegible]

The vote on the first Resolution was passed unanimously. The second and third, by a vote of ayes 22, nays 23, were negatived. At first calling of roll on the second Resolution it was passed by a vote of ayes 23, nays 22, but Mr. Ashe changing his vote by consent from the affirmative to the negative, the second Resolution was negatived as stated above. The third Resolution was lost by the same vote as on the second.

The following are the yeas and nays on the 2d and 3d resolutions:

Ayes—Messrs. Brogden, Cherry, Christian, Cunningham, Davis, Eaton, Eborn, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Hoke, McCleese, Martin, Morisey, Person, Rayner, Tayloe, Taylor, J. W. Thomas, Wiggins and Willey—22.

Nays—Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Bower, Clark, Coleman, Collins, Drake, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Granville, Herring, Jones, McDowell, Mills, Mitchell, Oldfield, Sanders, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wilder, Wood—23.

The Democrats who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Brogden, Cunningham, Eaton, Graves, Hoke, Martin, Person, and Taylor.

The Whigs who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Ashe and Mitchell.

After the vote was announced, Gov. Reid's Message was read informing the General Assembly of his acceptance of the Senator's office, when Mr. Thomas of Jackson, introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate proceed to elect a Speaker *pro tempore*, to preside during the period the *Speaker elect* shall be absent in the discharge of the duties and powers of Governor.

A motion was immediately made to adjourn, and the vote was announced, Ayes 20, Noes 15. So the Senate adjourned to make *arrangements.*

Yours on the lookout,
Q IN THE CORNER.

Letter from an Occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Dec. 5, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—It is thought that Gov. Reid will to-day inform the Speakers of the two Houses of his acceptance of a seat in the Senate of the United States. If he shall accept, the general opinion is that from that moment he is no longer Governor, and the duties of his office devolve upon the Speaker of the Senate. The office is vacated by *forfeiture*, not resignation, in the opinions of the ablest whom I have heard to speak of the subject, because there is no authority in the Governor to *resign* to the General Assembly. So much for this.

When he vacates, Mr. Winslow clearly is Governor. Then the question comes up—is he Governor and Senator from Cumberland at the same time? Upon this there is a diversity of opinion among the members and gentlemen of ability. Judge Ruffin inclines to the opinion that he holds both places. Mr. Moore, Mr. Badger, Mr. Miller, Gov. Graham, Mr. Eaton, and others, entertain a different opinion. Mr. Biggs, Mr. Winslow, and others, side with Judge Ruffin. Which is right? The Constitution says that "in case of the death, inability or absence from the State of the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, shall exercise the duties of Governor." The Bill of Rights, which is a part of the Constitution, declares that the Executive, Legislative and Supreme Judicial Departments of the Government *ought to* remain forever separate and distinct.

It is held, however, that the Speaker of the Senate is Governor, *virtute officii*, and that so soon as he vacates his seat in the Senate he ceases to be Governor. Stress is also laid on that part of the language of the Bill of Rights,—"ought to"—and it is insisted that, as the Constitution has specially conferred on the Speaker of the Senate, it is one of the cases where they ought not to be separate, or rather where they are [illegible] not to be separate. It is also said that the language of the Constitution requires the Speaker of the Senate, *not to be Governor*, but shall exercise the duties of Governor."

The opponents of this doctrine, plant themselves upon the declaration of the Bill of Rights, and the consequent known and approved policy of Republican Government. One thing is certain, if Mr. Winslow continues in the discharge of his duties as Speaker after the resignation of Gov. Reid, or rather his *vacating*, it will produce a good deal of fuss among the lawyers in regard to the *legality* of the laws *ratified* by him.

The question is, certainly, not free from doubt; and it is to be regretted that the provisions of the Constitution are not so *plain* as to set all question aside. It is not so, however; and is left therefore, a fair subject of construction. I trust the matter will be decided free from any party bias, and solely for its merits.

The revisal of our Statutes will be before the Legislature, in the course of a few days. The consideration of this subject will occupy several weeks, and ought to occupy that length of time. In fact, this revisal brings up for the consideration of the present General Assembly the wisdom and experience of ages in matters of law, and therefore deserves the calmest deliberation at the hands of Representatives.

The House is now considering the propriety of emancipating Jerry, a slave, in Mecklenburg, formerly the property of Hon. D. M. Barringer. It is a case of decided merit, and I hope the bill will pass. As a general rule, I am opposed to such bills.

I learn from Mr. Shepherd that he will soon introduce a bill to provide for a connection by Rail Road, between Fayetteville and the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, at some point in Richmond county. This is the right movement, I think, and more certainly secures a connection between your town and the West, than any other.

The Committee on corporations in the Senate have reported through Mr. McDowell, *unanimously*, in favor of the passage of the bill to authorize the establishment of the "Bank of Clarendon."

From another Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Dec. 8.

GENTLEMEN:—The Legislature is moving along slowly—no bill involving the principle of State aid for works of Internal Improvements has yet been subjected to a test vote, and therefore the matter is involved in doubt. My opinion is that aid will be given to the North Carolina Road for a million and a quarter; a million for the extension West; eight hundred thousand for the extension to Newbern, and thence to Beaufort, and to a road from Fayetteville via the Coal Fields a million.

The opinion is gaining ground that the old Banks will be re-chartered, and I coincide therein.

The Committee on Corporations reported to the Senate to-day the bill for the "Clarendon Bank of Fayetteville," with a recommendation that it pass. I think beyond doubt it will pass the Senate, amended by changing the name to "the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Fayetteville."

The Committee also reported a bill which has heretofore passed the Commons to enable the Northern Plank Road Company to charge and collect tolls on the Clarendon Bridge. The amendment was only *to insert the rates* of toll on the several description of vehicles and other things passing over, allowing higher tolls than are now charged by the Company.

A Resolution has been introduced in the Commons to adjourn on the 23d, to meet again next November. Of course it will not pass.

The connection was made yesterday between Goldsborough and this place, and the trains passed to-day for the first time over the North Carolina Rail Road from the former place to the "station" in Raleigh.

We compile Thursday's and Friday's proceedings from the Raleigh papers.

On Thursday, in the SENATE, Mr. Thomas withdrew his resolution to provide for the election of a Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. Ashe asked leave to make a personal explanation, which being granted, he said it would be remembered by Senators that on yesterday when the vote was taken on Mr. Graham's resolutions in regard to the vacancy in the office of Governor, he had asked for a division of the question, and that the resolutions might be separately submitted to the Senate. He had done so, that he might record his vote in *favor* of the first resolution and *against* the third, which declared the seat of the Speaker to be vacant. That having his attention more especially drawn to the third resolution he had not adverted critically to the language used in the second, at first supposing it to be nothing more than a declaration that the powers of Governor were to be exercised by the Speaker of the Senate, and there being no objection to that, he voted in the affirmative on that resolution. But after doing so, and on a moment's reflection, recurring to its phraseology, it occurred to him that it might bear the construction that there was an absolute devolution of the office of Governor upon Mr. Winslow, a proposition to which he did not assent, and he therefore changed his vote on that resolution from "ay" to "no," that it might be entirely consistent with the negative vote which he intended to give on the third and last resolution. He said that he had understood that remarks had been made to his prejudice in regard to the matter and he thought it was but justice to himself to make this explanation.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill to provide for the issue of additional stock for the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the following resolution viz:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State be hereby authorized and directed forthwith, or as early as practicable, to pay over to the Treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad Company, the balance of the last half million yet due on the State subscription to the capital stock of said company.

The resolution was read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Fennell introduced a bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear.

Mr. Jones, a bill to incorporate a company to construct a ship Canal to unite the waters of Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico sounds with the Chesapeake Bay, and for other purposes.

The bill to provide for the call of a Convention, and the Free Suffrage bill, were made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Hoke offered resolutions to submit to the Judges of the Supreme Court the questions as to vacancy in the office of Governor. On motion of Mr. Eaton, they were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wilder, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of prosecuting all Banks, &c., that have issued bills less than $3.

The bill to establish the county of Polk, passed its 3d reading.

In the COMMONS, a message from the late Governor was read, transmitting a report from the Literary Board.

Mr. Norment and others presented Temperance memorials.

Mr. Steele moved to take from the table the bill to increase the salaries of State Officers. The House refused to do so.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to recharter the State Bank.

Mr. Steele moved to send a message to the Senate, proposing to increase the number of the joint select committee on Banking. Carried. The Senate refused to concur.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill to incorporate the Mocksville and Wilkesborough Plank Road Company.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a bill to form a new County out of Cabarrus, Rowan and Iredell, to be called Graham county.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell introduced a bill to incorporate the People's Bank of N. C.

Mr. Mebane moved to refer it to the committee on finance.

Mr. Singeltary thought the reference unnecessary; every banking bill was connected with finance, and we have a committee on banking, to which the reference ought to be made.

Mr. J. M. Leach said if he understood the object of the bill, it was for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the State, and in that case it ought in his opinion to go to the committee on finance.

Mr. Caldwell said that was the object of the bill. We have to raise vast sums of money for various public purposes, and he hoped to prove to the House that this bill ought to pass. He did not care which committee took charge of it. He was on the Committee on Banking. If it were referred to that Committee, he would desire to withdraw his name.

The Bill was referred to said Committee, but the House refused to excuse Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to amend an act concerning the duties of turnpike and plankroad Companies.

J. W. Cuningham, of Person, was elected Trustee of the University. There were ten candidates, with two Trustees to elect.

Mr. J. G. Bynum introduced a resolution concerning the Geological Survey.

[Proposes a Committee of five to inquire into the manner in which the survey has been conducted, and to report upon the propriety, or otherwise, of continuing the same.] The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Shaw introduced a memorial praying for an act prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors within two miles of Clinton Female Institute.

Mr. Hill, a resolution to inquire into the propriety of repealing or amending the law providing for a Geological Survey.

On Friday, in the SENATE, Mr. Boyd introduced resolutions to inquire whether the present assessment laws should not be amended, so that the same persons, with the Justice who takes the tax list, should assess all the land in a county; to have a new assessment every five years, instead of eight, and that taxes be laid and collected within the same year.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a bill to repeal the act providing for a Geological Survey.

Several bills were reported from Committees, among them the Clarendon Bank bill, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Faison introduced a bill to loan money to the Clinton Female Institute.

Mr. Cherry offered a resolution to inquire into the cost of the Geological Survey, what it is likely to cost, and when to be completed.

Mr. Hoke, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Concurred in.

In the COMMONS, Messrs. J. G. Bynum, Selby, Chadwick, Jones and Smith, were appointed committee on Geological Survey.

Mr. Shepherd presented a memorial from the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, praying that voters may have the privilege of deciding whether liquor may be sold in their districts. Mr. S. gave notice that he would introduce a bill to that effect.

Mr. Bolen, a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Murphy, Cherokee county.

Mr. Gilliam, for a Bank at Plymouth.

Mr. Barringer, for a rail road from Concord to Cheraw.

Mr. Humphrey, to incorporate a Central Rail Road Company to connect by Railroad the waters of Beaufort Harbor with the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. McDuffie, in relation to mechanics and laborers—a lien law.

Mr. Meares, to create a Scientific and Military School in N. Carolina.

Mr. Craven, a bill to regulate the number of Justices of the Peace in Randolph county.

A number of other bills were introduced, for even a list of which we have not room.

LATEST—from our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I regret that my letters of Tuesday and Wednesday last did not reach you in time for your issue of Thursday. In the schedule of mail arrangements at this place, the Southern Mail is advertised to close at half past six o'clock; and I have invariably deposited my letters in the office by half past five. If the mail arrangements are such that it takes from Tuesday till Thursday for a letter to travel from Raleigh to Fayetteville, I think it high time that something was done to give the public better accommodations. Let the *Administration* see to it.

The SENATORS did well to-day. They patiently heard the reading of more than thirty Bills, many of them being reported from the Committee on the Statutes through *Senator Biggs.* A few new bills were introduced, a synopsis of which I give you:

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to construct and keep in repair public roads.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill incorporating a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Greensborough.

Mr. Boyd, a bill incorporating the Dan River and Yadkin Rail Road.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to charter a Bank at Greensborough.

All of which received appropriate reference.

Mr. Eborn introduced a series of Resolutions pertaining to Bridges. The principal provision contained therein, is giving County Courts authority, when a Bridge costs the County more than $3,000, to impose a toll upon non-residents of the County, not exceeding 25 cents for a horse and buggy, and other vehicles and pedestrians in proportion. In the event of this becoming a law, I think there will be some trouble in defining who are and who are not "citizens."

Mr. Biggs offered a Resolution in relation to dividing the State into nine Judicial Districts, which was laid on the table for the present. Mr. Biggs also proposed, by Resolution, to adjourn from the 23d to the 30th inst., which also went to the table. So much for the Senate. Now to the House:

I am sorry to say that the proceedings in the House, to-day did no credit to the dignified body therein assembled, and if everything said and done was put down in black and white, it would bring a blush to brows that itch for political laurels. I do not wish to make known all, it would be a sickening detail. Young Americanism is well enough in its place, but be assured that old mother Carolina would fare better if she had in her councils a few more men of experience in the seats of certain young bloods that have a prurient appetite for notoriety, and if I am not very much mistaken, [illegible]

But from this digression I must enter into detail of occurrences.

By the appropriate Committees, *unfavorable* reports were made upon the following Bills: In relation to counterfeiting silver coin; to regulate civil processes returnable before Justices of Peace; and concerning landlord and tenant.

Favorable reports were made upon Bills in relation to Widows; the Shelby Rail Road; Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road; the Jacksonville and Trent River Plank Road; and upon changing the name of the Wilmington and *Raleigh* to Wilmington and *Weldon* Rail Road.

The Bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Road was made the order for Wednesday next.

On the Bill defining the powers and duties of Plank and Turnpike Road Companies, Mr. Phillips, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a favorable report, and asked a suspension of rule in order that it might go on its second reading, which was agreed to and the Bill passed its second reading. This is a general incorporating act, and if made a law in the early part of the session it will save much time in lumbering over the same thing in an hundred corporation Bills. For this reason Mr. Phillips desired the Bill might pass as quickly as possible.

Mr. Dortch moved to take from the table an engrossed resolution passed by the Senate in relation to the N. C. Rail Road. This resolution provides for the payment of the balance of the State's subscription.

Mr. Singeltary thought (and from the moment he begins to think aloud business is retarded, depend on't,) that some other time would do as well. He was opposed to interfering with the regular order of business.

Mr. Dortch gave reasons why it should be attended to now. That it was due, and the Company needed the money to pay for iron, &c. After considerable discussion or rather explanation by Messrs. Gorrell, Dortch, Mebane and others, [Mr. Singeltary in the mean time wedging in words about Rules,] it was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Martin, prompted no doubt by a desire to *save time!*

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. J. M. Leach asked the unanimous consent of the House to take from the table the Resolution just ordered there in relation to the N. C. Rail Road. He thought it important that it should be acted upon at once: that the Senate had acted upon it with commendable promptness, &c.

Mr. Singeltary did not want to appear captious. Oh, no, of course not! But he could not see why the gentleman could not wait a few minutes. He insisted on *Rules*, and entered his protest. Mr. Bynum of Northampton, reported a *Free Suffrage* Bill, in compliance with the only recommendation of His Excellency's Message. This is identically the same Bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Boyd. Mr. Phillips told him so. Mr. Bynum said we have no right to know what is going on in the Senate. Mr. Phillips agreed, so far as they as a body were concerned. He thought it was an act of discourtesy on the part of the House to take from the Senate their work.

On motion of Mr. Smith the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Singeltary introduced a Resolution proposing to ballot on Monday next upon an adjournment, on 23d inst., to 1st Monday in November next. He argued the question. Thought business would be facilitated thereby.

Mr. Vance moved an amendment proposing that the Legislature adjourn to meet next July in Asheville, Buncombe. He did it in a jocular way; and, as I thought, in ridicule of Mr. Singeltary's Resolution.

In the course of the debate on Mr. Singeltary's Resolution, Mr. Shepherd gave Mr. Singeltary, of Pitt,—[not *Wm. Pitt*, the elder, gracious! no.]—particular *Jessie.* Let me say that if Mr. Shepherd continues to pursue the same independent, high minded course throughout the session that he has marked out, he will win for himself a name that will endure when pettifoggy demagogues will be thrown aside among the political rubbish of the age.

The Resolution and amendment were laid on the table by a vote of 85 to 20.

Mr. Mann moved to take a recess from the 22nd of December to the 15th of January ensuing.

Pending which, Mr. Barringer hoped the matter might be put a stop to—that it was discreditable to the House to be discussing an adjournment before a single law had been passed.

The motion was laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 7.

The remaining portion of the day was taken up in discussing *Rules* by Mr. Singeltary, and the reading of a few short unimportant Bills.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell, becoming impatient with the quibbling about Rules, suggested, that if the Speaker could not decide what were the Rules, that Mr. Singeltary be appointed *pro tem.*

Take the day all in all, it was a disgusting and sickening affair throughout. I am glad the Sabbath is near. May all hands meet on Monday better and wiser.

Yours, wearily, Q IN THE CORNER.

THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.—It appears that our informant was mistaken as to the fact of Benj. Smith being Speaker of the Senate and qualifying as Governor in 1810. The records show that in Sept. 1799, on the acceptance of the Mission to France by Gov. Davie, Mr. Smith, Speaker of the Senate at the preceding session, "exercised the powers of the Governor;" but how long, whether till the election of a new Governor, or till the election of a new Speaker, we are not informed.—The precedent appears to have escaped notice in the Senate until attention was called to it in this paper.

THE BANK OF WADESBOROUGH.—A well informed and reliable citizen of Wadesborough, writing to us in regard to the unfounded reports in Virginia as to the condition of some of our Banks, says,—

"To those persons who are acquainted with the stockholders of the Wadesborough Bank, and the plan of its proceedings, a contradiction of the above would be a work of supererogation. Lest, however, injurious consequences might result from the above rumor, it is proper that the public should be informed that it is absolutely false, at least so far as the Bank of Wadesborough is concerned, and we have no doubt that the same remark is equally applicable to the Commercial Bank at Wilmington and the Bank at Washington. The capital stock of the Bank at Wadesborough is $250,000. The charter incorporating it makes the stockholders liable in their individual capacity. A large number of these are men of wealth, and are responsible for a much larger amount than the capital stock of the Bank; in fact, five times the amount of it. One fact, however, I will not omit to mention: that a short time since a broker exchanged $3500 in gold for the bills of the Wadesborough Bank, at par value. Such is the confidence of those who are acquainted with the Bank, and the basis of its operations. This piece is written by one who has no interest in Banks at all,—his sole object being to subserve the ends of truth."

HORRIBLE DEATHS.—We regret to learn from Col. J. W. Cameron, of this place, that five negro children, on his Richmond plantation, were burned to death in his kitchen, which was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon last. The Children, eight in all, were under 5 years old, and were left in charge of a negro woman. In her absence the fire occurred and but three of the children succeeded in escaping.

FOREIGN.—The Union, at New York on Saturday last, brings 4 days later news from Europe. There is nothing definite from the war. It is stated that the details of the battles heretofore reported show most disastrous results to the allies and have created intense excitement in England and France. The British war office calls upon the militia volunteers, and it is evident that a winter campaign has been determined upon. Both sides are rapidly throwing reinforcements into the Crimea.

The very latest accounts from Sebastopol, are to the 14th ult. There was nothing decisive up to that time. No further battles fought. The rumored battle of the 11th was incorrect.

The troops have suffered intensely from cold.

Breadstuffs in moderate demand and prices in favor of buyers. A decline of ⅛d in cotton.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was organized on Monday last by the appointment of Mr. Cass as President *pro tem* for that day, in place of Mr. Atchison resigned. Mr. A. will not be in Washington till the last of December. [It is understood that he is endeavoring to secure a re-election, in which he is violently opposed by Mr. Benton and his friends.]

The President was notified of the organization of the Senate; the message sent in, the usual number and 10,000 additional copies of the message and documents ordered to be printed; and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, was elected President *pro tem.*, receiving 24 votes against 11 scattering. The Standing Committees of the last session were re-appointed; and a number of notices of bills, resolutions &c., to be introduced, were given.

On Wednesday, a bill was introduced to create a Board to settle private claims against the government.

Mr. Adams of Miss. gave notice of a bill to amend the naturalization law.

The Annual Treasury Report was received.

On Thursday, in SENATE, Mr. Badger took his seat, and gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the pay of members of Congress and Judges of the Supreme Court.

The death of Mr. Ewing of Ken. was announced in both Houses. In the Senate, Messrs. Thompson and Badger spoke feelingly of the merits of the deceased.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, 193 members answered to their names, (all the members from this State, except Messrs. Craige and Shaw, present.)

The President's Message vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, received at the close of the last session, was read and its consideration postponed until Wednesday. The annual message was received, read, 20,000 copies extra ordered to be printed.

Among the notices of bills to be introduced was one by Mr. Sollers of Md., to prevent the enlistment of persons of foreign birth in the U. S. Navy and Army; and one to prevent the immigration of foreign paupers and convicts.

A resolution instructing the Committee of ways and means to report a bill reducing the duties on R. R. iron, or allowing credit thereon, was laid on the table (rejected) 97 to 71. All our delegation voted with the minority.

The River and Harbor bill of last session came up on the President's veto. It passed then by a vote of 96 to 76, but the President vetoed it. The message was not then acted on for want of time. The question was now taken and resulted, for the bill 90, against it 85. As two-thirds were required to pass it, the bill was rejected.

Both Houses adjourned from Thursday till Monday.

THE CLINTON PIONEER.—Messrs. John W. Potter and Jas. W. Livesay propose to publish a Literary paper, neutral in politics and religion, at Clinton, N. C. Price $2 per annum.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The St. Louis Republican of the 5th inst., says that Mr. Whitfield, pro-slavery candidate, has been elected delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory. The contest is said to have been upon the slavery issue.

A great snow storm and gale occurred at the North on Tuesday last. The snow was 2 to 3 feet deep. Much damage was done to shipping by the gale.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 5th inst., of Scarlet Fever, JEREMIAH NIXON, Esq., aged about 49 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 11.

BACON—	10 a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	28 a 30
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7¼ a 7½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7 a 7¼	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 20
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	70 a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	50 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	8 00 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Fine,	7 75 a	American Gin,	50 a 60
Scratched,	7 50 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Leaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 00 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 25 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD	13 a 14	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD	8 a	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—The supply is large. A few weeks ago our market became quite bare and our merchants ordered largely from other markets, and then the large quantities which had been held back for high prices came in from the country to meet a well supplied market. The consumer is benefited.

Cotton—The receipts were large last week. Our quotations give a fair view of the market.

Flour—The receipts continue fair. Prices are somewhat variable, even the same day.

Corn—The seller has no difficulty in finding purchasers at present quotations.

Oats—The receipts are light.

Rye—Not much coming in: plenty of buyers.

Flaxseed—Receipts not very large; finds ready sale.

Molasses—The stock on hand is light and will continue to be so until the new crop comes in, which will be about the middle of January.

N. C. Brandy holds up in price, although money is scarce.

Whiskey—Price not quite so firm. The new will not command within 6 to 10 cts. of present quotation.

Our small feed market, such as Butter, Chickens, Eggs, Beef, and Pork, are at prices that all can enjoy; but Turkeys continue to hold up their heads for high prices, but may before Christmas have to knock under.

Trade in general has been very good.

Spirits Turpentine 36; Yellow dip 2 50; Scrape 1 10.

Extract of a letter, dated NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Cotton—Our market weak. Barely good middlings N. C. sold at 8¼.

BY TELEGRAPH.—NEW YORK, 2 o'clock P. M. Dec. 9, 1854. Spirits Turpentine declining. Sales at 46 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine $3; virgin 2 40; hard 1 62; Spirits 40 to 41; Tar 2 37; Fayette Super Flour 8 75.

At Cheraw, cotton 7 to 8½, mostly 8 to 8½; sales of the week 601 bales; Bacon 12½ to 13½; Flour 7 to 7 50; Corn 80 to 90.

Total receipts of cotton 532,820 bales, against 491,500 last year. Increase 38,230.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Dec. 6, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J. N. Smith, S. T. Hawley & Son, M. N. Leary, W. H. Carver, E. J. Hale & Son, J. W. Baker, Steadman & Horn, H. & E. J. Lilly, T. J. Johnson, L. Beneime, J. & T. Waddill, J. H. & J. Martine, D. & W. McLaurin, H. H. Beard, Hall & Bolinger, C. T. Haigh & Sons, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., Ray & Pearce, W. B. Wright, B. C. Mant Co., Starr & Williams, C. Benbow, W. H. Lutterloh, J. Kyle, Lewis & Harris, C. M. Lines, B. Kayton.

Dec. 11—Str San, with boats McLaurin and McNeill, with goods for G. W. Williams & co., T. J. Patrick, W. J. McConnell, Rankin, McDonald & co., J. N. Smith, W. N. Tillinghast, A. Johnson & co., Fayette Mill, Union co., Cook & Johnson, C. G. Wright, Benbow, Kyle & co., Worth & Utley, J. G. Cook, J. D. Henly, R. M. Orrell, A. Bruner, N. Knight, Hall & Sackett.

Cape Fear Line, Dec. 11.—Str Gov Graham, and boat Cumberland in tow, with goods for D. Murphy, G. W. Lee, Gardner & Co., J. Worth & Sons, J. H. Foust, J. W. Field, Earnhardt & Nooe, J. M. Worth & Co., R. Gray, J. W. Thomas, R. G. Lindsay, R. T. Long, H. Wright, J. Horah, E. Shaub, J. Newlin & Sons, Meroney & Burkhead, P. C. Smith, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, R. Presnell, C. Harrington, J. Miller, J. D. Starr, W. Draughon, H. L. Myrover & Co., T. Crumpler, Jerrall & Albertson, M. L. Holmes, C. G. Yates, J. H. Lindsay, Worth & Utley, A. A. McKethan, W. R. Smith, O. C. McDaniel, S. J. Hinsdale, W. Fulton, E. Belo, Winbourn & Witty, J. J. Gilchrist, D. Blum, Sowell & Bro., Island Ford Co., W. Brown, W. D. Vestal, Jenkins, Roberts & Co., D. Beard, J. Hargrove, J. T. Andrews & Co., J. Cowles, Foust & Bro., S. Johnson, H. Erambert, J. M. Morehead, Mrs. McP. Robinson, C. W. Andrews, W. M. Parker, Carter & Albea, J. A. Ferrall, C. A. Brown, A. Lomax, J. D. Williams.

[Express Line:] Dec'r 10, Str Southerner and Lighter J. R. Blossom, with goods for J. Godwin, C. E. Shober, W. D. Lindsey, F. Fries, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 6—Schr Lilly fm N York

ASHEBORO' ACADEMIES.

THE Schools in Asheborough Academies will be resumed on Tuesday, the 2d day of January, and continue five months.

Dec. 11, 1854. 56-3t*

Argus copy three times.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.

BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Academy, the undersigned are authorized to engage the services of a Gentleman and Lady—a married Gentleman and Lady preferable, the former well qualified to prepare students for College,—to take charge of the institution.

It is desirable to have the next session to commence on the 15th January next.

Applicants for the situation, can address the undersigned at *Whiteville*.

CALVIN HAYNES.
W. M. BALDWIN.

Dec. 9, 1854. 56*-4t

SUMMERVILLE
Male and Female Seminary.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday, 3d day of January next.

Board for both Girls and Boys at $8 per month, exclusive of lights.

Tuition as heretofore.

It is desirable and indeed important that the students be there at the opening of the School.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

December 7, 1854. 56-tos

GREENSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session will open Dec. 22, 1854, and close on the third Thursday in May, 1855.

The high standard of scholarship and discipline, and the ample Faculty provided for this Institution, give it claims to public patronage which have heretofore been acknowledged, and as no decline will hereafter be allowed in these particulars, and improvements will from time to time be introduced, increased prosperity is confidently expected. Terms: $70 per session, including tuition in the English branches, board with furnished rooms, servant's attendance, fuel, lights, and washing. $20 extra for Music on the Piano or Guitar; and $20 for Oil Painting, French $10, Latin $5, Drawing $5.

FACULTY.

Rev. TURNER M. JONES, A. M., President and Professor of Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres.
WILLIAM K. BLAKE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.
THEODORE F. WOLLE, Esq. Professor of Music.
M. LOUIS ERNEST JOUANNE, (of Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.
Miss NANNIE T. SPEED, Miss LUCY McGEE, Assistants in the Literary Department.
Miss AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Miss LINA A. BLAKE, Madame JOUANNE, Assistants in Music.
———, Professor of Drawing and Painting.
THOS. C. BLAKE, Esq. Steward.
Mrs. T. C. BLAKE, Matron.

(The department of Drawing and Painting will be seasonably supplied, a temporary vacancy existing at the time of making up this advertisement.) Parents and guardians desiring to have full particulars will please address Rev'd Pres't Jones, who will forward a Circular showing the course of study, general plans of management, and all the special regulations of the Institution.

December 4, 1854. 56-6t

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. McEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 56-tf

FRUIT TREES.

A FEW Apple, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees for sale, the ground being wanted for other purposes. Choice varieties can be had low. Apply soon to

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

Dec. 8. 56-

A VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE.

AT November Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Johnston, 1854, the undersigned having been appointed commissioner to sell the Real Estate of Henry J. Bell and William J. M. House, dec'd, in the town of Smithfield, Johnston county, known as the JOHNSTON HOTEL, will proceed to sell the aforesaid property at public sale, at the Court House door, on the 15th of January next, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. This property is well located, generally thought to be the best stand in town and has recently undergone considerable repairs.

Smithfield is one of the most healthy and pleasant Villages in the eastern part of the State, situated on the Neuse River, near the head of Steamboat navigation, within three miles of the N. C. C. Rail Road, having two good Schools in it, well patronized and supported and now growing into considerable importance; there is but one other house of public entertainment in the place, it will therefore readily be seen that such an opportunity for engaging in the business is but very seldom offered. Those wishing to engage in Hotel keeping will do well to call and examine the premises on or before the day of sale.

EDWIN BOYKIN, Com'r.

December 5, 1854. 56*4t

A CARD.

THE subscribers have sold out their stock of Goods entirely, with the express purpose of settling up their business. All indebted to us, by note or account, are hereby notified that they must settle up by the first of January next, or they will find their papers in the hands of officers for collection. We can be found at Mr. A. M. Campbell's Office, and he is authorised to receipt for us in our absence.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 11, 1854. 56-2t

Carolinian and Argus twice.

SALE.

BY Virtue of a power of Attorney to me executed by John McPherson, heir of McPherson and Thomas Rhodes, I will proceed to sell, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday, the 1st January, 1855, the following property:

Plantation and Brick Yard, containing 58 acres and joining Barge and Kyle.

One Lot east side Ramsey street, containing about 11 acres.

Dwelling House and Lot north side Person street.

House and Lot joining last mentioned, on the west.

Vacant Lot opposite last mentioned, containing one-half acre.

Forty and one-half acres, two miles south-west of Fayetteville.

Pew No. 44 on ground floor, Presbyterian Church.

Bond with approved security required from purchaser upon a credit of six months.

CHAS. A. McMILLAN.

December 11, 1854. 56-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at December Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of John Lumsden, dec'd, gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

G. W. McDONALD, Adm'r.

December 11, 1854. 56-tf

NOTICE.

BY an order granted at the September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held in and for the county of Cumberland, I will sell on the first Monday of January, 1855, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the Negroes Ephraim, Anderson, and Ben, belonging to the minor heirs of John Gaskins, for a division, a part of said heirs having become of full age are now desirous of receiving their respective shares of the estates belonging to them, now under the control and management of their guardian, Alexander D. McLean. Said heirs could not ascertain their respective shares without the sale of said negroes.

The said negroes will be sold at my store, 4 miles above Col. Arch'd McNeill's Ferry, on the north side of Cape Fear River, and one mile from Miss Mary McLean's Ferry. Anderson and Ben are number one Turpentine hands; Ephraim is a number one Turpentine Barrel Cooper.

Any information concerning said negroes can be obtained by calling on Col. Nathan King and John Green.

Terms of sale, six months' credit, notes and approved security. Notes to be made payable to Gen'l A. D. McLean, guardian.

JULIUS W. McLEOD.

Dec. 9, 1854. 56-4t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM my stable, last Friday morning, a medium sized, sorrel Horse. He has a small white spot in his forehead, his left hind foot is white and crooked; there are some few marks of the harness on him. Any person will be rewarded that will return him to me, and any information will be thankfully received.

W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 11. 56-tf

Burning Fluid, Sage, Hops, Potash,

Choice Teas, Yeast Powders, Extracts of Celery, Vanilla, Rose, &c. for flavoring, Lamp Oil, and Sperm Candles. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 7. 55-3t

LONDON PORTER!

6 CASKS Bryas' London Porter, quarts and pints, just received, and for sale by the cask or dozen, by J. N. SMITH.

Dec. 6. 55-1m

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions, which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of states is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the U. States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit, that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of states, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other states.

Some European powers have regarded with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war: a doctrine which from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of our country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the U. S., a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make *free* goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded, between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the U. S. would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the U. S. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the U. S., without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated, in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition, to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the U. S. will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American Provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coast of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the U. S., of the fish caught on the same coast by the British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the U. S., which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coast of the British provinces and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the U. States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commision, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to beleive, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the U. S. in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the gov'ts and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which I trust will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, bro't into the U. S. district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French gov't conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the U. S. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid, on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skillfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the U. S. and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the U. S. for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition, in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the U. S. and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederations, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the U. S. and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 16, 1850: but unfortunately they have been reopened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration.— Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the U. S., for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent State. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished.— They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the U. S., interested in the Nicaragua Transit Co., and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamers of the Transit Co. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the boat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing also that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American Minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there a mob, including certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat despatched from the American steamer 'Northern Light,' to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer with her passengers for N. York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the U. S., for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogenous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized States.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult to our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence, with the leaders among them,—to interpose and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than protest against the bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken, by the people to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsibe for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would under the circumstances in which the commander of the "Cyane" found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence aed rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandize continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been more satisfactory to me if the object of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of states standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Sec'y of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was $73,549,705; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to $51,018,249.— During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to $24,336,380. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to $21,942,892; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to $20,137,967 of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least $15,000,000. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was $67,340,628; of which there had been paid on the 20th day of November 1854, the sum of $22,365,172; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only $44,975,456, redeemable at different periods within 14 years. There are also remnants of other government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to $233,179. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the gov't greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the U. S.; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to $38,406,581; and the appropriations made, to the sum of $58,116,958. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects, was embraced ten millions to meet the 3d article of the treaty between the U. S. and Mexico; so that in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express provision of law requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of $198,000. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, *not only in facilitating* enlistments, *but in* obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the Army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connexion with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there sho'd be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty

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